

Tuesday Topics

Entrance task: Think - To what extent does the *media* influence your opinion of people & things? Consider one or more of the following examples:

Charlie Sheen

Pres. Obama

Teachers

War

Justin Bieber

Osama bin Laden

Lady Gaga

Hillary Clinton

Today: The Spanish-American War: cause, course & consequence


Homework: Ch. 18-3

Mar 6-12:34 PM



Feb 20-6:41 PM

page 3 - Homework packet




Joseph Pulitzer

Yellow Journalism: Sensational reporting;
American propaganda

Jingoism: intense burst of national pride leading
to an aggressive foreign policy


Is there a connection
between the two?



William Randolph Hearst

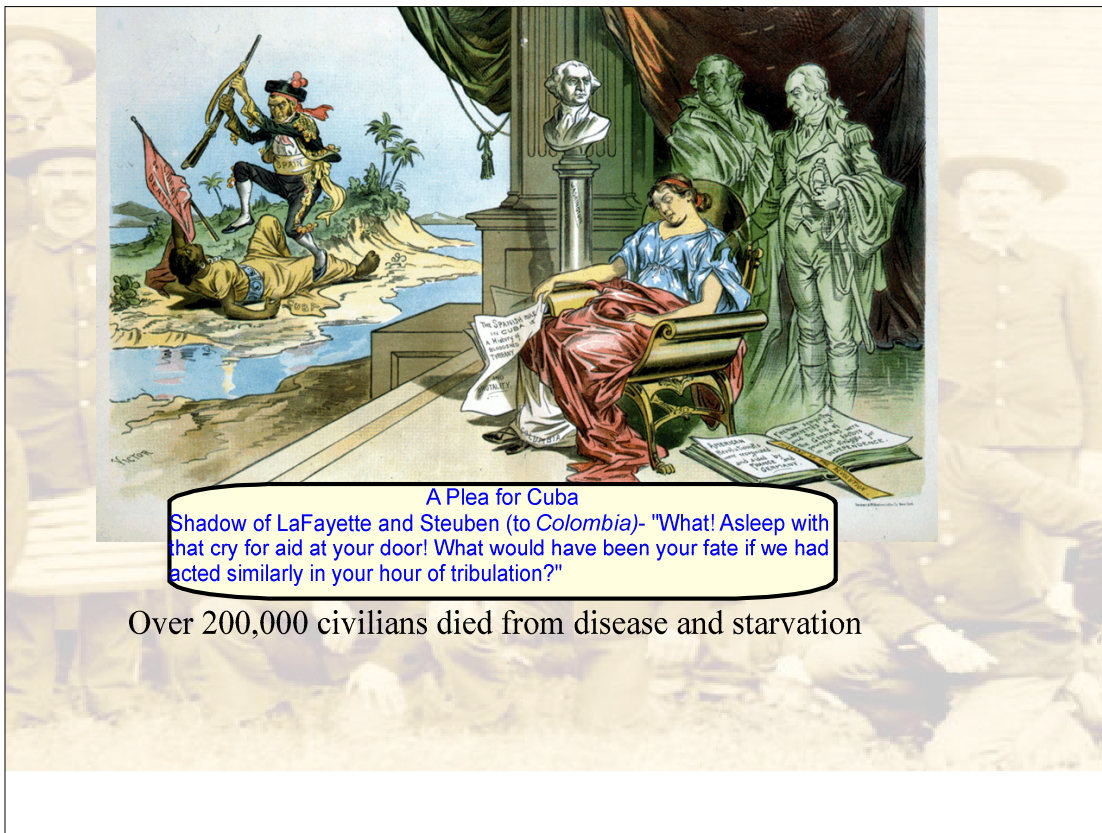
Allegedly said to illustrator Frederick Remington: "You furnish the pictures, and I'll furnish the war." Probably never actually happened.

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THE DUTY OF THE HOUR:—TO SAVE HER NOT ONLY FROM SPAIN BUT FROM A WORSE FATE.

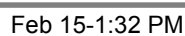
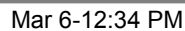
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Feb 25-7:27 PM



CW p. 5

The Monroe Doctrine - -1823


- * Established by President **Monroe**
- * The US would not get involved in the internal **affairs** of any **European** power.
- * The US would not **interfere** with any existing **colonies** of any European power.
- * Any attempt by European powers to interfere or intervene in the Western Hemisphere would be viewed as **hostile** actions toward the U.S.
- * This worked because no one **challenged** it until we were strong enough to enforce it.

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Note that nobody asked the people of South America how they felt about this policy . . .

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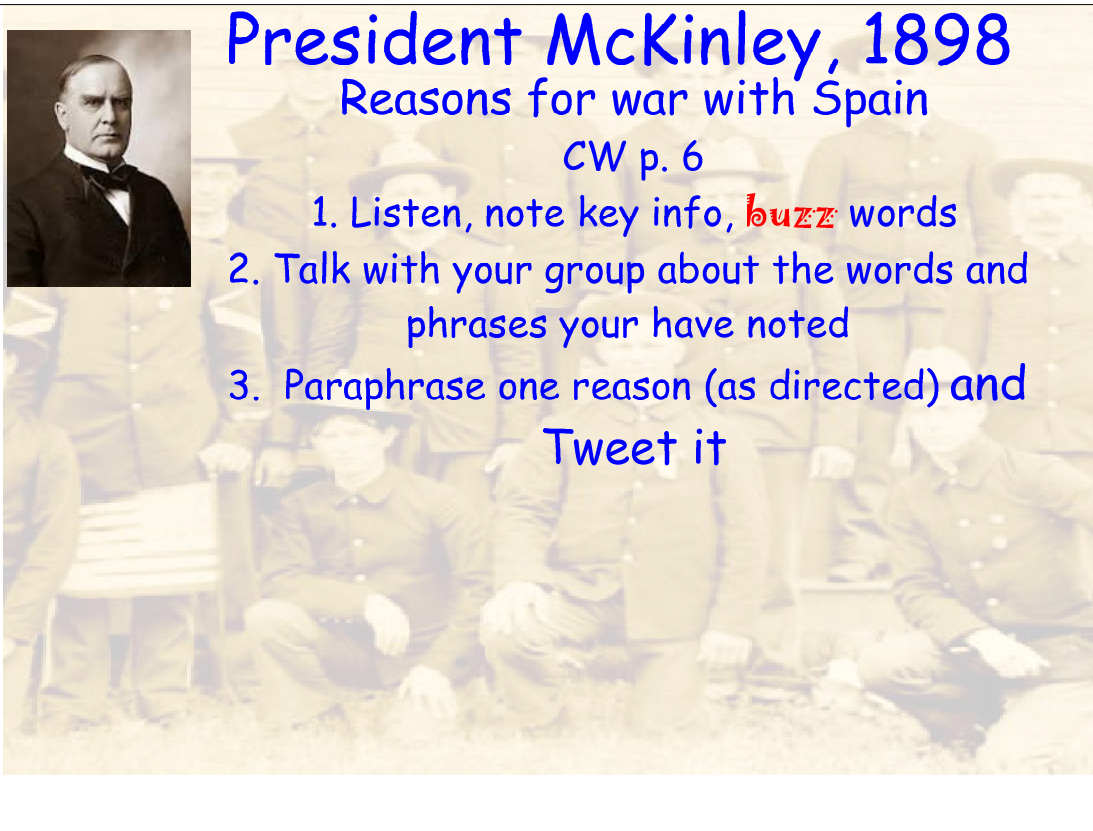


President McKinley, 1898

Reasons for war with Spain


CW p. 6

1. Listen, note key info, ~~buzz~~ words
2. Talk with your group about the words and phrases you have noted
3. Paraphrase one reason (as directed) and Tweet it



Mar 6-12:34 PM

President McKinley's call for war against Spain, 1898



First. In the cause of humanity and to put an end to the barbarities, bloodshed, starvation, and horrible miseries now existing there [in Cuba], and which the parties to the conflict are either unable or unwilling to stop or mitigate....


Second. We owe it to our citizens in Cuba to afford them that protection and indemnity for life and property....

Third. The right to intervene may be justified by the very serious injury to the commerce, trade, and business of our people and by the wanton destruction of property and devastation of the island.

First	Second	Third
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Feb 25-11:59 AM

President McKinley's call for war against Spain, 1898




First. In the cause of [redacted] and to put an [redacted] [redacted] and horrible [redacted] now existing there [in Cuba], and which the parties to the conflict are either [redacted] or [redacted] or mitigate....

Second. We owe it to our citizens in Cuba to afford them that protection and indemnity for life and property....

Third. The right to intervene may be justified by the very serious injury to the commerce, trade, and business of our people and by the wanton destruction of property and devastation of the island.

First	Second	Third
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Feb 25-11:59 AM

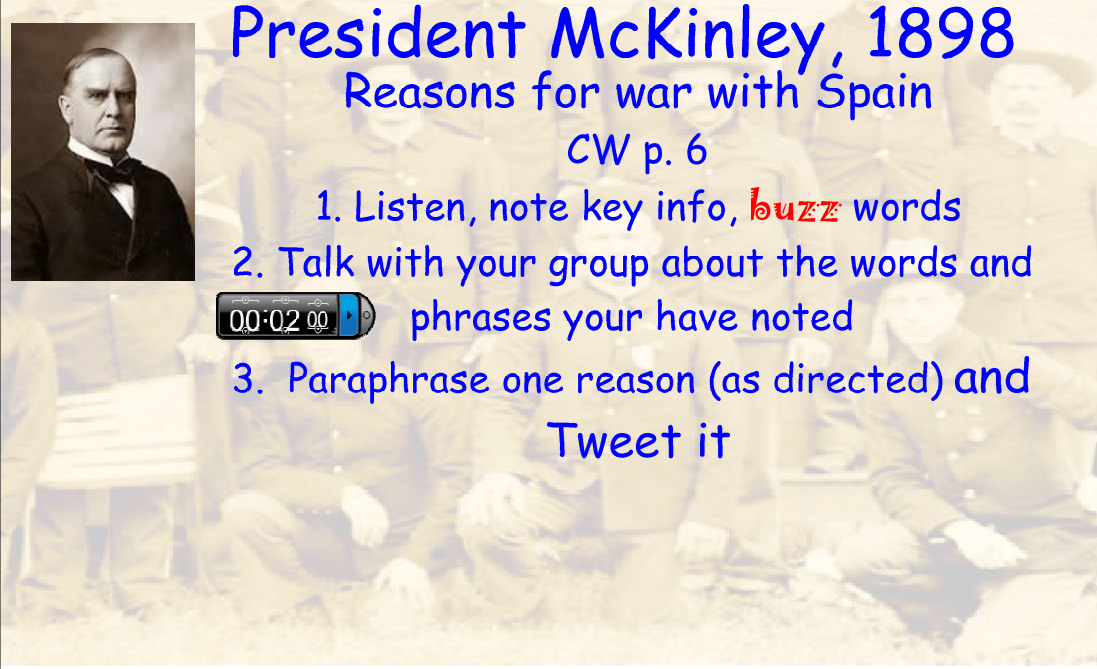


President McKinley, 1898

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Mar 6-12:34 PM

Tweets



Ms. Vanderpool @VHS292

1

Tuesday US students - Pretend you are Pres. McKinley.
Paraphrase in tweet form ONE of the reasons he gives for war with Spain.


Your response should begin with @VHS292 & is limited to 140 characters.

Feb 25-12:02 PM

Terms, Ideas, Questions	Narrative
<p>CW p. 7</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Follow along with me with the first section, circle key terms, ideas, info. 2. Finish reading the second two paragraphs individually. 3. Compare words and questions with table mates & discuss. 4. Summarize the passage - What was the cause of the war with Spain? 	<p>Causes of the Spanish-American War</p> <p>Cubans rebelled against Spain in 1895 after an economic collapse. In an effort to restore order, Spain ordered many Cubans to reconcentration camps where squalid conditions resulted in 200,000 deaths. The destruction of American sugar plantations and mills combined with yellow journalism convinced the United States to get involved. The battleship <i>U.S.S. Maine</i> was moved to Havana's harbor. When an explosion (cause unknown) sank the <i>Maine</i> on February 15, 1898, Spain was blamed.</p> <p>Rebellions against Spain in the Philippines increased public pressure for a war with Spain. Without President McKinley's knowledge, Secretary of the Navy Theodore Roosevelt alerted Pacific commanders to prepare for military action. McKinley soon withdrew all orders except one (Admiral George Dewey was directed to attack the Spanish fleet in the Philippines if war was declared against Spain).</p> <p>To avoid war, Spain agreed to most of the United States' demands (compensation for the <i>Maine</i>, end of reconcentration camps, truce in Cuba, Cuban independence), but public pressure resulted in the start of war on May 1, 1898. The United States quickly wiped out Spain's naval fleet.</p>

Mar 6-12:34 PM

<p>Terms, Ideas & Questions</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Read first section aloud, circle key terms, ideas, info. 2. Finish reading the second two paragraphs individually. 3. Compare words and questions with table mates & discuss. 4. Summarize the passage - What were the results of the Spanish-American war? 	<p>Results of the Spanish-American War</p> <p>The United States and Spain signed the Treaty of Paris in December 1898. As a result of the treaty, Cuba became independent and the United States paid Spain \$20 million for Guam, Puerto Rico, and the Philippines.</p> <p>The United States fought to suppress Filipino rebels for three years, resulting in the deaths of 16,000 Filipino rebels and 200,000 Filipino civilians. The Philippines received independence in 1947.</p> <p>The United States military occupied Cuba for three years to restore stability and protect American business interests. Cuba drafted a constitution and the United States demanded it include the Platt Amendment, which forbade Cuba from entering into foreign agreements, granted the United States two naval bases, and permitted United States intervention whenever necessary. The Platt Amendment remained in force until 1934.</p>
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The Spanish-American War



Who?
What?
When?
Where?
Why?
Consequences?



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To what extent was war with Spain justified?

Exit Pass:

It was totally justified because

It was somewhat justified because but

It was not justified because . . .

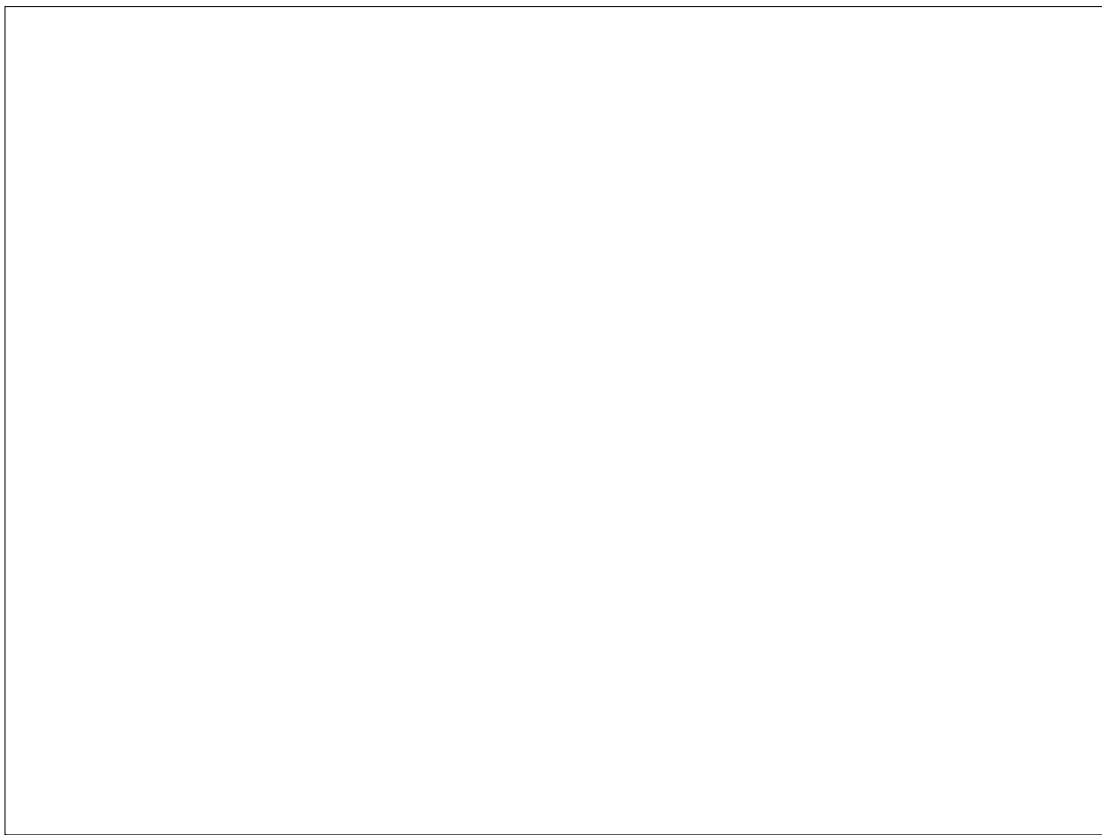
It was TOTALLY unjustified because . . .

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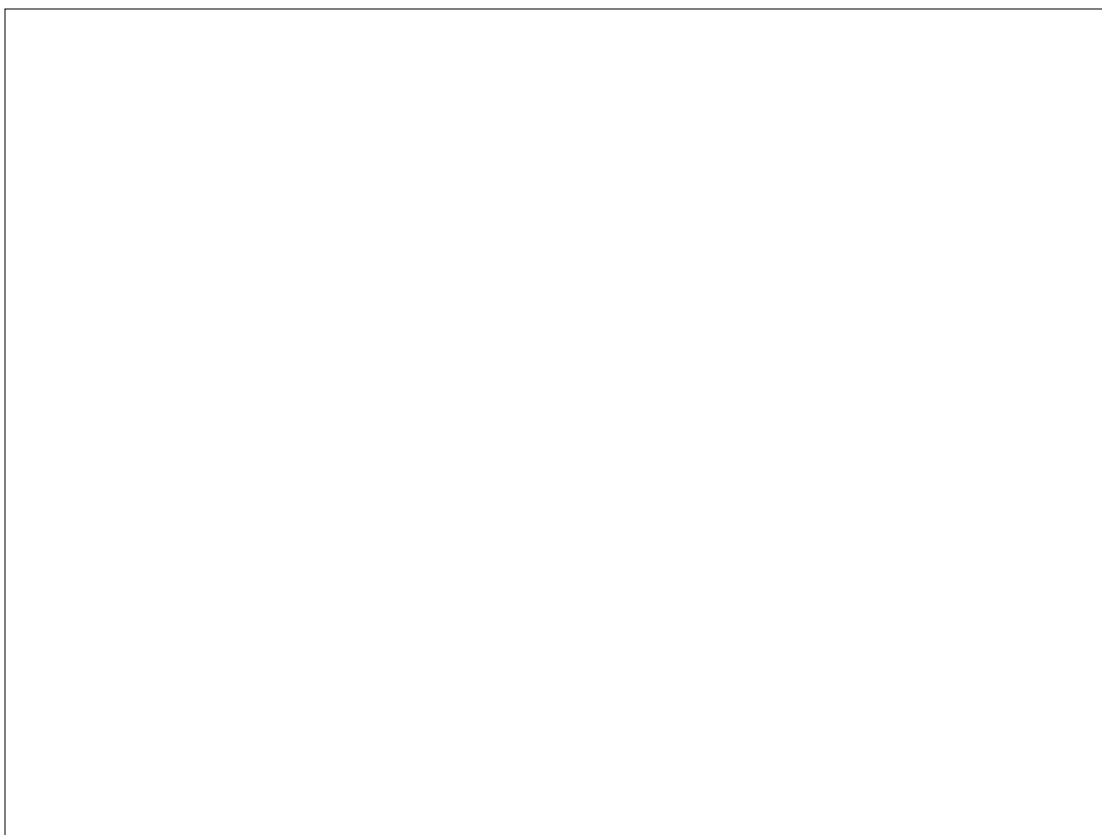
Tuesday Topics

Homework: Finish Ch. 18-2,
begin Ch. 18-3

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Feb 25-12:03 PM

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Share reasons from reading

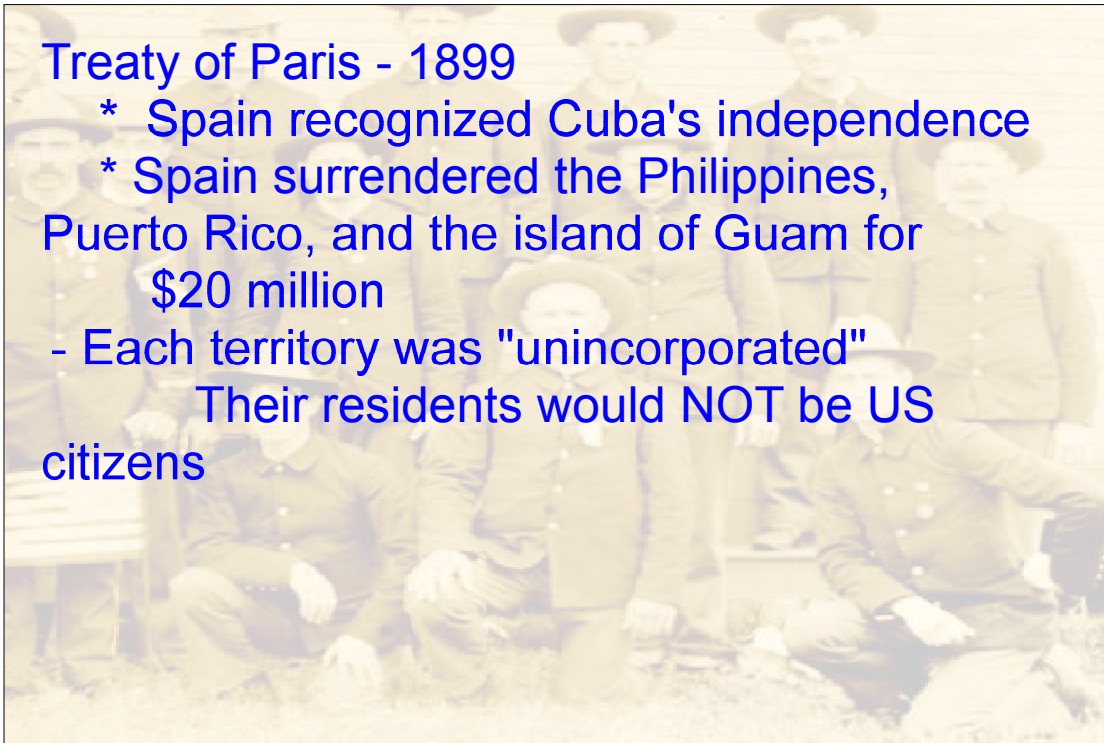
Narrative reading - Read in groups, highlight terms, phrases
discuss in groups, then teacher questions

COncclusion - to what extent was us war with spain justified.

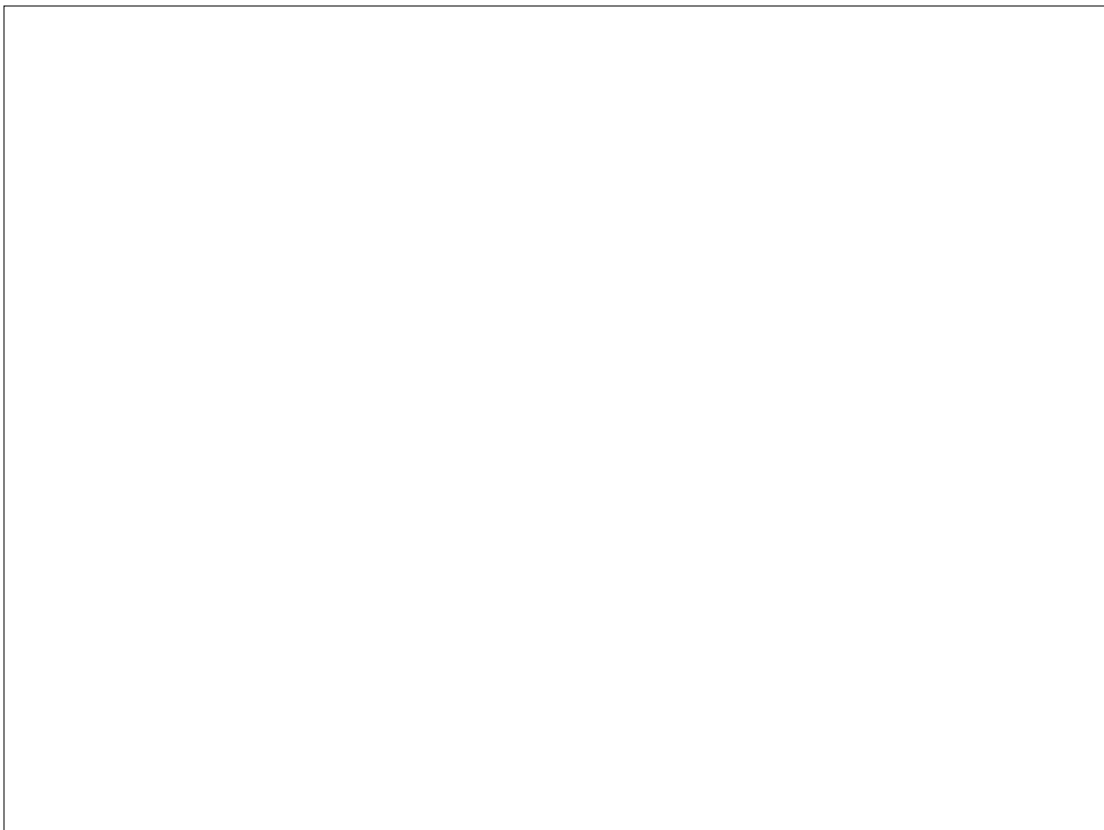
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Treaty of Paris - 1899

- * Spain recognized Cuba's independence
- * Spain surrendered the Philippines, Puerto Rico, and the island of Guam for \$20 million
- Each territory was "unincorporated"
Their residents would NOT be US citizens



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Feb 24-7:34 PM